

Town of Coquimbó Destroyed
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Seventy-five persons were killed and thousands are homeless as a result of the destruction of the town of Coquimbó, a small town north of Antofagasta, Chile, in today's earthquake.

Great damage is feared in Antofagasta itself, according to advices from Valparaiso, giving a summary of the reports received from the city.

The dispatches from Valparaiso say the wireless stations at Coquimbó and Antofagasta are not answering calls. The cruiser Chacabuco and a destroyer also were ordered to proceed north, their officers to investigate and report upon the effects of the earthquake.

At Concepcion a strong earthquake movement from east to west was felt for about three minutes, at midnight. At Talcahuano a tidal wave occurred, following the subsidence of which the water level was lower than normal.

Hilo Bay, Hawaii, Swept
HILO, Island of Hawaii, T. H., Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Earthquake.—Tidal waves swept Hilo Bay from 8:30 o'clock last night until 1:10 o'clock this morning, piling the beach with wreckage and washing the craft out to sea. No lives are believed to have been lost. Japanese living on the waterfront packed their belongings and fled inland panic-stricken.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Nov. 11.—An earthquake lasting three hours and as violent as the Messina quake of 1908, was registered here, according to the reports of the observatory here and at Koenigsberg, Prussia, this morning.

Registered, Nov. 11.—The seismograph station at Heidelberg and Koenigsberg registered violent oscillations to-day at 4:45 and 5:45 a. m., respectively. Calculations made at the Brussels station indicated that the earthquake was in the proximity of North Tientsin, in the Andes. The seismic needles at Florence oscillated for more than four hours, describing sharp angles and which, according to the seismographs registered at the time of the Valparaiso and Buena Ventura earthquakes, in 1906.

After registering the seismic waves this morning the seismographs at the Bologna Observatory were rendered useless.

Bliss Blames Truce Terms for Delay in Giving World Peace

Failure to Impose Complete Surrender on Germany Greatest Error of War, Says Ex-Chief of Staff

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—International complications have resulted and world peace has been delayed not because of "the fact of the armistice," but "because of the form of it," declared Major General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of the American General Staff and a member of the American delegation to the peace conference, in an address here before the Sons of the American Revolution here to-night.

"The armistice was made because all of the Allied world wanted it, and for no other reason," said General Bliss, who is in no way responsible for the armistice, "but its defective form, for which America is in no way responsible, invited and permitted to a considerable degree the delay which proved the bane of the peace of the conference, and which has made it so difficult to prevent the re-establishment of the peace of the world."

"The one great error of the armistice, as now admitted by thinking men generally in Europe, was in the failure to demand complete surrender resulting disarmament and demobilization. The situation as it existed at the moment would have completely averted this condition by the Germans."

"Such an armistice could have been followed in a few days by the preliminary terms of peace imposing the military, naval and air terms, and the Allied commissions could have been set to work dismantling fortifications, abolishing the military system, closing down the armaments industry, and the things that make war a reality later they had to do under circumstances of far greater difficulty."

"And above all, the remaining peace terms relating largely to the conditions to come could have been more calmly discussed without the fear of a suddenly revived military Germany which hunted the daily proceedings of the actual peace conference."

40 Airplanes Take Part in Hartford Celebration

Bombing Event and Landing Contest Features of Armistice Day Observance

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—Armistice Day was celebrated in Hartford with more than forty airplanes which have been participating in the three-day air meet under the auspices of the Hartford Field, one of the few municipal landing fields in the East. Captain Burr, L. E. L. in the Bristol Bullet, with its wonderful performance, today won the altitude contest, attaining 19,000 feet.

Early in the day Major General Mason M. Patrick, of the army air service, arrived in the Bristol Bullet in one of sixteen planes which took part in the morning race in battle formation and circled the city several times before landing.

The bombing event was won by Lieutenant Stanley, 41 feet; second, Blakely, 66 feet; third, Barrows, 51 feet. The accuracy landing contest was won by Lieutenant Shankle, 10 feet; second, Blakely, 68 feet; third, Stanley, 103 feet. The meet will end Sunday, when the features will be formation flights and exhibition flying.

3 Small Boys Killed by Autos Armistice Day

Edward Manning, five years old, was killed by an automobile yesterday while playing soldier with other boys in front of his home, 228 East Forty-seventh Street. The car, which is owned by James N. Hill, son of the late James J. Hill, was driven by Frank Truelove. He was not arrested, the police being convinced the accident was unavoidable.

Four-year-old Harry Furman, of 623 East Ninth Street, was killed by an automobile at Avenue B and Ninth Street while his mother and small sister watched.

His mother, Mrs. Dora Furman, had her two small daughters in a perambulator and gave Harry a penny to get some candy. He started heading across the street, a shop he had spied and was hit by an automobile driven by Philip Barroway, of 238 East Fourth Street. No arrest was made.

While returning to his home last night Max Manesovitch, eleven years old, of 86 Essex Street, was killed by an automobile owned and operated by a man whose name is not known, on Avenue C, between 181 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, and Ludlow and Delancey streets. Witnesses said that Stewart was not to blame.

Harding Places Memorial Shaft Floral Tribute Unveiled Where On Hero's Tomb

Sincerity, Simplicity Mark Anniversary of Unknown Soldier's Homecoming to Arlington Cemetery

Pershing Honors Dead America and Allies Unite in Fourth Commemoration of Truce With Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press).—President Harding laid a wreath of remembrance to-day on the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. It was set there as a wordless greeting from the heart of America to a valorous, honored son, and commemorated the first anniversary of his homecoming from France.

The simplicity and sincerity of the tribute to-day was as gripping of the nation's soul as the day of long time of emotional fervor that marked that homecoming. It set a custom for the national observance of Armistice Day in future that will make the day a day of national pride and glory in her sons who fought in France, be they living or dead.

There were many other tributes to the unknown soldier to-day. Sometimes little groups of men and women from distant cities made the journey to lay flowers on the moldered stone which holds the body of a nameless American soldier. Sometimes the blossoms have been laid there by men moved to individual tribute to the dead. It was this general Pershing's offering was placed.

Pershing Unable to Come
The man who commanded this humble soldier and the ranks of his comrades in France had hoped to go himself to the tomb to lay his wreath. But he was called elsewhere to talk with patriotic men on living issues in the nation's life and reluctantly assigned his aide to go, after which he had come and gone with their flowers and place his offering on the tomb.

A mere handful of spectators and a little crowd of armed men, made up of soldiers and sailors, representing the three fighting services of the nation, were at hand when the President appeared with Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson. Cavalry had escorted the President's party from the White House, but had turned aside before the tomb was reached. There was no word spoken on the terrace where the tomb lies except the commands that moved the rifles of the guard of honor to salute.

The President seemed to feel a deep significance in the moment, as though he sensed the solemnity of the day. He placed the wreath against the stone, and then stepped back, looking down on the plain block of masonry that covers a plain soldier chosen to typify the greatest among the nation's heroes.

President Salutes Dead
The hush on the terrace was almost broken and every eye was fixed on the still figure of the President standing with bare head bent as though in reverent awe. Slowly, almost as though it were unconsciously, the President raised his hand in military salute to the dead, his shoulders straightening. Then he turned away and a moment later was speeding back to busy affairs in Washington, behind the trotting cavalcade.

There are thousands of other war dead from France sleeping among the quiet hills of Arlington. Their gleaming tombs flank the great amphitheater on one side, and the time-honored monuments and markers on the other. And while the nation paid tribute to all these dead, the President placed his wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier, a symbol of the millions of the unknown, sorrowing relatives did not forget that armistice day is above all the day of the men of the American army in France and their brothers in arms at home who stood ready to join the ranks overseas. As the day passed the blossoms among the newer graveyards faded, but every hue, rivaling the splendor of autumnal coloring in the woods that frame the field of the dead.

Reviews Germany's Seeking Terms

He reviewed the dramatic circumstances under which Marshal Foch forced the Germans to seek the Allied terms which ended hostilities four years ago to-day. The monument in front of which he spoke marks the spot directly beneath the spur of the railroad tracks where Foch's train and that of Erzberger and his associates stopped for their historic parley. Chieftain of its flat granite face are these words:

"On the eleventh of November, 1918, the German Empire, vanquished by the free peoples it sought to enslave."

Buried in a crystal casket below the words are the names of many thousands who contributed to the monument's erection. The spot will doubtless form another place of pilgrimage for patriotic tourists.

Paris Silent for Minute
All Paris was silent for a minute at 11 o'clock this morning in respect to the anniversary, when the entire republic celebrated Armistice Day with appropriate ceremonies provided in every city, town and village. The day began in Paris with the celebration of high mass at Notre Dame and other churches, and later there was a great massing of the people at the Arc de Triomphe.

The United States was represented at the exercises in the Forest of Compiègne by Ambassador Herrick, Lieutenant Colonel Bentley Mott, who appeared as General Pershing's personal representative, and a contingent of American Legionnaires. Some of the last appeared in their tin hats of war days, the only touch of the past that was provided. The American Legionnaires of Canada and all the Allied governments were also represented.

Britain Pays Homage to Heroes

LONDON, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press).—With solemnity that heightened rather than diminished by the passage of years, the nation to-day rendered homage to those who "gave the most that man can give for life itself" in the great conflict which four years ago with the signing of the armistice in the battle-scarred forests of Compiègne.

For the first time the anniversary of that event was observed this morning by a great silence throughout the land and in the distant dominions. The pulse of the empire stopped its beat at 11 o'clock as a tribute to the memory of its fighters.

From the moment the hour was signalled at which hostilities ceased until two minutes had gone by everything and every one in the nation was still.

King Lays Wreath on Memorial
There were no elaborate ceremonies to mark the great silence. Even at the cenotaph in Whitehall, the heart of the empire, the proceedings were of the most simple character. King, representing the nation, laid wreath on the memorial to the silent sons of Britain. The ministry, the similar tribute, and the dominions paid similar tribute. The King, coming in a great pilgrimage through Whitehall, placed their offerings at the memorial.

Throughout the day thousands passed in a constant stream by the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

There was Popsy Day, too, and millions of the little symbols, recalling the poppies that grew in Flanders Field "between the crosses row on row." The money received from the sale of the little flowers will go to help the ex-service men and their dependents.

Belgium Honors Unknown

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Belgium's Unknown Soldier was entombed to-day with impressive ceremony. The body, selected by a blind veteran from five unidentified war dead assembled at Brugher from various parts of the Belgian front, arrived in Brussels at 9:40 o'clock this morning. As a tribute, a regular movement of trains had been stopped at eight o'clock.

King Albert and Crown Prince Leopold were at the station when the salute to the flag-carrying coffin was brought out. Ten disabled soldiers, five of whom had lost their right arms and the others their left, placed the casket upon a gun carriage, and the procession started for the Parliament Square in impressive silence.

Along the route the Belgian and Allied flags were displayed in profusion. Cardinal Rubens, Princess Charlotte, and Mayor J. Hanet, accompanied by a moment's silence was observed, after which King Albert spoke briefly, recalling Belgium's part in the war which the unknown soldier personified.

Re-enact Truce Signing

COBLENZ, Nov. 11.—The signing of the armistice which ended the World War, as it took place in March, 1918, was re-enacted by members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars as to-night, closing a day of entertainment and commemoration.

The American forces in Germany took the day off, only a few remaining

Memorial Shaft Unveiled Where Kaiser Yielded

French President, Marshal Foch and Premier Poincaré Seal Last Stone in Monument to Armistice

U. S. Ambassador Attends Britain Renders Homage to Heroic Fighters by Remaining Still 2 Minutes

By Wilbur Forrest
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, Nov. 11.—Standing in the open space of the Forest of Compiègne before the monument which marks the spot where Marshal Foch dictated the armistice terms of the Great War, and the last stone of which was sealed to-day, Premier Poincaré declared that "it was here, four years ago, that the lesson was ended."

"May Germany, who received that lesson," he added, "never forget it. May she be faithful to its memory."

Planked by such personages as Marshal Foch, President Millerand, Field Marshal Haig, Admiral Weymss, the German plenipotentiaries in his private railway car; General Gillain, commander in chief of the Belgian army; Foch's own chief of staff, General Veyrand, Marshals Foch, Despreux, Fayolle and Joffre, Minister of War Maginot and a host of lesser civil and military dignitaries, the Premier delivered France's principal Armistice Day speech.

He reviewed the dramatic circumstances under which Marshal Foch forced the Germans to seek the Allied terms which ended hostilities four years ago to-day. The monument in front of which he spoke marks the spot directly beneath the spur of the railroad tracks where Foch's train and that of Erzberger and his associates stopped for their historic parley. Chieftain of its flat granite face are these words:

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Clemenceau Loves All American Women, but He Won't Marry One

"Tiger" in Jestful Mood as He Sails From Havre to Visit Here; Pays Tribute to Friends of Old Days

HAVRE, France, Nov. 11 (By The Associated Press).—A short, stout, sharp-eyed, brown-faced man of eighty-two was the most noticed person on the steamship Paris, which sailed from here this afternoon for New York.

He was Georges Clemenceau, France's war-time Premier, on his way to carry out a long-cherished dream—that of visiting the United States for the first time since his youth and doing his utmost to bring about a complete understanding and sympathy between that country and France.

Although the departure of "The Tiger" was unrecognized officially by the United States government, he is looked upon as one of the most important figures ever to leave the shores of France.

"What a wonderful old man he is," was the general comment of those gathered at the pier. Besides his valet, Albert, he is accompanied, as he characteristically remarked, only by his hat and cane.

M. Clemenceau, escorted to Havre from Paris, arriving at the pier before most of the passengers, who came by rail. His early appearance was unexpected. When he entered his cabin, No. 74 on the second deck, he found it had been decorated with red and white roses by the local League of Former Combatants.

He introduced his fur coat or the bed and then walked to the upper decks, smiling and bowing in recognition of many greetings from sailors, longshoremen and stewards of the ship.

"Won't Be Seaside," He Says
With a glance at the sky, he remarked: "It's a fine day; I won't be seaside."

On the trip down to Havre M. Clemenceau was accompanied by his brother, Albert, a writer, a wireless director who went with him on his hunting party to India. They were all merry.

Introducing his brother to the correspondent, he said: "This is the oldest member of the family."

"That's untrue," declared Albert, laughing.

"You decide who looks older," Clemenceau applied to the correspondent, who, of course, politely declined to decide.

Then Albert said: "I'm sixty-two, but my brother Georges is the oldest in the family. It is one of my sisters, and there are five of us living."

Calls All Women Allies
A woman correspondent asked Clemenceau for an interview on American women, and here is what he said: "We are American women to differ? At my age all women are the same."

The Tiger smiled at his own remark, and then resumed his talk to the woman correspondent.

"Why are you a journalist?" he asked her. "Why not become a physician? I can teach you medicine in half an hour, but journalism is too complicated for anybody."

"I would like to sink all your journalists, except myself, under this ship, but it would do no good, I know. You would drown, and I would be waiting at the dock to meet you on my return, but you won't be sure that when I return I won't do any more talking."

At this moment Albert Boulton, his valet, came up for instructions. Clemenceau said: "Albert, you look out, don't you talk too much to the correspondents."

Then, turning good-humoredly to the woman correspondent, he said: "I would like to sink all your journalists, except myself, under this ship, but it would do no good, I know. You would drown, and I would be waiting at the dock to meet you on my return, but you won't be sure that when I return I won't do any more talking."

waiting woman correspondent, he said: "Well, you can write that I said this about American women: 'It is fifty-seven years since I saw the American woman, then I had lovely blue eyes, all had sweet smiles and all were charming. I trust I shall find that the new generation—their daughters and granddaughters—have the same looks, the same qualities, courage and virtues.'"

A moment later he said in answer to a question: "No, I am not intending to get married to one of them just now; I would make my first wish."

Clemenceau said he was going to face the great United States alone, except for his valet, Albert, who speaks little English, has been with Clemenceau for three years. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for his valor during the war.

Master Kind, Says Valet
He told the correspondents that his master was "a fine, nice man, always kind to me, very healthy and easy to please and always good humored, except when annoyed by too many correspondents asking him questions—then he can be very cross."

Before the departure of the Paris, Clemenceau was visited by Prefect Jozon, Mayor Meyer, Captain Andre Tardieu and others.

As the hand struck up the famous armistice march, dedicated to Clemenceau, "Madelon de la Victoire," he went to the deck of the steamer, which was beflagged both in his honor and to commemorate Armistice Day. He kissed his daughter, Mme. Jung, and his daughter-in-law, Mme. Michele Clemenceau, farewell, and, as the lines were cast off and the ship moved away he quoted the French proverb: "To depart is to die a little bit."

Sergt. Woodfill Burns His Mortgage in Theater

Gift of \$10,000 Presented to War Hero at Armistice Celebration at the Palace

Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, who "mopped up" nineteen Germans during the war, got rid of the mortgage on the old home last night. He had been unable to handle the mortgage, which was \$10,000, and he had applied for a furlough in order to work as a carpenter and earn enough money to prevent his mortgage being foreclosed.

It was a gift of \$10,000 from the New York public, collected through the Keith theaters, which finally routed the mortgage. The gift was presented to Sergeant Woodfill on the stage of the Keith's Palace Theater by Philip J. McCook, Woodfill's friend and former ranking officer. Together they burned the mortgage. This amounted to \$3,600. Afterward \$5,000 in a paid-up insurance policy was presented to Sergeant Woodfill and the remainder was left with a trust fund for the war hero's benefit.

The mortgage burning was the climax of the Armistice Day program, which began with the singing of the national anthem and a moment of silent prayer for the departed heroes of the war. Senator J. Henry Walters presided, and General Bullard, General O'Hanlon, Admiral Glennon and Father Duffy had seats of honor on the platform. General Bullard, who commanded the army division in France in which Sergeant Woodfill performed his heroic deed, related the story of the hero to the stage, while the people cheered and waved their flags.

Honor Dead in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—Copenhagen was decked with flags to-day for the armistice celebration. John D. Prince, the American minister, placed wreaths on the graves of the American soldiers buried here. The British, French and Belgian armies are sending delegations to the service.

Colonel William Harts, chief of staff of the American occupational forces, delivered an address to the troops tomorrow in the Church of the Palace. The British, French and Belgian armies are sending delegations to the service.

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U. S.-British Relations Excellent, Says Geddes

Never Better, Ambassador Tells Philadelphia Audience; War "Humanized" Governments

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Relations have never been better between the two great English-speaking nations of the world, Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, declared to-night in addressing the English-Speaking Union on "The English-Speaking Peoples and the Hope of the World."

The greatest thing which Britain has received from the war, said the Ambassador, has been the humanization of the state. The people have always been as kindly, individually, he said, but it was only out of the horror of the "blood and mud and loneliness" which those of us who saw war could never forget the kindness of the individual was able to become the expression of the state itself.

"It would be impertinent for me to speak in detail of other countries as I have spoken of my own," Sir Auckland said, "but these moral gains which have come to the British state as such have not come to her alone. Other nations, each in its own degree, have experienced the same thing. The whole hearted throwing of yourselves in the war that was not primarily your own concern was one of the important events that worked for the humanizing of nations."

Turning to the prevention of wars, he said: "Not only must we get the nations democratized, we must get them humanized, and one of the ways there has already come a great humanization."

"John Bull—the symbol of the British public opinion—is always glad to meet his friends in council, but there is none of his gladder to see Britannia talking things over with than your Columbia."

Explosion Kills 2 on Tanker

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 11.—An explosion, believed to have been caused by a gas leak, killed two workmen, injured two others, wrecked the vessel amidships, and closed a loss estimated at nearly \$500,000, after three days in a paid-up insurance policy was presented to Sergeant Woodfill and the remainder was left with a trust fund for the war hero's benefit.

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All City Joins In Tribute to Soldier Dead

Armistice Day Celebrated by Scores of Organizations, in Churches, With Parades and Unveilings

Grand Central in Silence

All Activities Stop as Taps Are Sounded and Thousands Bow in Prayer

Services in memory of the soldier dead in churches of every creed, parades and celebrations by scores of patriotic and civic organizations throughout the city and the unveiling of several monuments marked the fourth anniversary yesterday of the signing of the armistice. One of the most impressive ceremonies took place in the morning at the Grand Central Station, where all activity was stopped for two minutes of silent prayer just before 11 o'clock.

The Citizens' Memorial Association of District 61 unveiled a monument in the morning which was erected in honor of one of the Ocean Parkway section of Brooklyn who died in the war. The ceremonies were held in the yard of Public School 180, at Fort Hamilton and Ocean parkways. Senator William G. Calder, Surrogate George A. Wingate and the Rev. Matthew J. Tierney, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, were the principal speakers.

Planes Fly Over Graves
A tablet in honor of members of the 108th Infantry who gave their lives in the war was unveiled in the afternoon at the 23d Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn. Army planes flew over the graves of the 108th Infantry in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires officiated at the Armistice Day service held at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at noon. After the singing of a hymn, the roll of members of the parish who died for their country was read while the congregation knelt in prayer. A short address was made on the significance of the day by Dr. Stires, and the ceremony closed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Armistice Day was the subject of special sermons in the regular Saturday services in the Jewish synagogues and temples throughout the city.

The New York Central Railroad observed the day throughout its entire system by a ceremony in every one of its stations. At 10:58 o'clock in the Grand Central, decorated with festoons and American flags, a bugler stepped out on the balcony of the terminal and sounded "Taps." Instantly all movement stopped. Telegraph instruments ceased to tick, trains scheduled to leave were held, and the great crowd of people in the depot stood with their heads bowed until 11 o'clock. Every activity was halted, even in the yards.

Gold Star Mothers Gather

Gold star mothers whose sons were members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, held special exercises there in the evening. At the same time a "No More War" meeting took place at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the Women's Peace Society.

In the Bronx, Arthur Vienna Post, No. 704, American Legion, held a parade and flag dedication. The line in march was from Lexington Avenue to Tremont avenues north to the clubhouse at 2158 Bathgate Avenue. Lieutenant Colonel William B. Stacom, U. S. A., acted as grand marshal of the parade, in which there were regular army troops from Fort Wadsworth and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, together with members of the Legion post.

A memorial monument was unveiled at New City in the afternoon in memory of the eighty-seven men from Rockland County who were killed in the war. Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, of Nyack, and Lieutenant-Governor Jeremiah Wood were among the speakers at the ceremony.

One of the largest events held in New York was the ball at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, under the auspices of the United French Societies. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General in New York, was the guest of honor.

The City Club of New York Post of the American Legion gave a dinner in commemoration of the day at which the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Herbert Parsons and A. Wilson Lawrence were the speakers. Newbold Morris was toastmaster.

Several Legion Posts Join
A general memorial service for several American Legion posts was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, with the Rt. Rev. Herbert Shipman, suffragan bishop, officiating. Legionnaires who attended the service met at Columbia University and marched in a body to the church, preceded by the Brooklyn Navy Yard Band.

The New York Command of the British Great War Veterans of America gave a ball in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Plaza in the evening. Representatives of the New York State Veterans' Association attended.

S. Rankin Drew Post, American

All City Joins In Tribute to Soldier Dead

Armistice Day Celebrated by Scores of Organizations, in Churches, With Parades and Unveilings

Grand Central in Silence

All Activities Stop as Taps Are Sounded and Thousands Bow in Prayer

Services in memory of the soldier dead in churches of every creed, parades and celebrations by scores of patriotic and civic organizations throughout the city and the unveiling of several monuments marked the fourth anniversary yesterday of the signing of the armistice. One of the most impressive ceremonies took place in the morning at the Grand Central Station, where all activity was stopped for two minutes of silent prayer just before 11 o'clock.

The Citizens' Memorial Association of District 61 unveiled a monument in the morning which was erected in honor of one of the Ocean Parkway section of Brooklyn who died in the war. The ceremonies were held in the yard of Public School 180, at Fort Hamilton and Ocean parkways. Senator William G. Calder, Surrogate George A. Wingate and the Rev. Matthew J. Tierney, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, were the principal speakers.

Planes Fly Over Graves
A tablet in honor of members of the 108th Infantry who gave their lives in the war was unveiled in the afternoon at the 23d Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn. Army planes flew over the graves of the 108th Infantry in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires officiated at the Armistice Day service held at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at noon. After the singing of a hymn, the roll of members of the parish who died for their country was read while the congregation knelt in prayer. A short address was made on the significance of the day by Dr. Stires, and the ceremony closed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Armistice Day was the subject of special sermons in the regular Saturday services in the Jewish synagogues and temples throughout the city.

The New York Central Railroad observed the day throughout its entire system by a ceremony in every one of its stations. At 10:58 o'clock in the Grand Central, decorated with festoons and American flags, a bugler stepped out on the balcony of the terminal and sounded "Taps." Instantly all movement stopped. Telegraph instruments ceased to tick, trains scheduled to leave were held, and the great crowd of people in the depot stood with their heads bowed until 11 o'clock. Every activity was halted, even in the yards.

Gold Star Mothers Gather

Gold star mothers whose sons were members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, held special exercises there in the evening. At the same time a "No More War" meeting took place at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the Women's Peace Society.

In the Bronx, Arthur Vienna Post, No. 704, American Legion, held a parade and flag dedication. The line in march was from Lexington Avenue to Tremont avenues north to the clubhouse at 2158 Bathgate Avenue. Lieutenant Colonel William B. Stacom, U. S. A., acted as grand marshal of the parade, in which there were regular army troops from Fort Wadsworth and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, together with members of the Legion post.

A memorial monument was unveiled at New City in the afternoon in memory of the eighty-seven men from Rockland County who were killed in the war. Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, of Nyack, and Lieutenant-Governor Jeremiah Wood were among the speakers at the ceremony.

One of the largest events held in New York was the ball at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, under the auspices of the United French Societies. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General in New York, was the guest of honor.

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Legion, celebrated the day with a smoker in honor of the eight members of the post who received the Medal of Honor. All of them were present at the affair, which was held at Keene's Chop House, 107 West Forty-fourth Street.

A musical celebration took place at the Kingsbridge Armory, in the Bronx, in the evening. Verdi's opera "Aida" was sung before an audience of several thousand. All of the singers were members of the 25th Field Artillery and were in uniform. All the civic and patriotic organizations of the borough were represented.

The day was observed at Franklin Simon & Co.'s store at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the employees gathered to sing "America" and listen to speeches by H. N. Patterson, chairman of the New York County Americanization committee, and David Cronbach and Miss G. L. Newman, general manager and assistant director of the concern, respectively. The six prizes offered by the Franklin Simon & Co. Post of the American Legion for essays on Americanism written by students in the company's continuation school were awarded by Post Commander W. H. Clarke.

Lodge Gains 720 Votes in Recount in Boston

Gaston's Total Increased Only Nine; Fitzgerald Now Has 611 More

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE
BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The official tabulation of the vote cast in Boston last Tuesday shows that Senator Lodge received 58,914 votes, 720 more than he was credited with in the press returns. The same tabulation shows John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for Governor, received 107,812 votes, 611 more than in the press returns.

The marked discrepancy in the votes for Lodge and Fitzgerald has caused considerable comment in view of the fact that the ballots cast for Colonel William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and those for Governor Cox show very little variation from the press returns. Gaston gained nine votes by the official tabulation and Governor Cox six.

In the meantime, the Liberal Republican League is out with an offer of \$100 for each case where satisfactory proof can be shown of intimidation, bribery, ballot substitution, or other fraud in connection with the voting for United States Senator. This league fought Lodge all through the campaign.

The recount of the vote of the entire state for United States Senator is now under way as a result of the fact that the ballots cast for the first four municipalities counted—Wilmington, Bedford, Holden and Hancock—the vote for Senator Lodge shows no change and that for Colonel Gaston shows a net gain of two.

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